

Chapter Chir 4

PRACTICE

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Chir 4.01 Authority. This chapter is adopted under authority in ss. 15.08 (5) (b), 227.014 and ch. 446, Stats., to interpret the statutory definition of chiropractic practice specified in s. 446.01 (2), Stats.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1984, No. 348, eff. 1-1-85.

Chir 4.02 Definitions. As used in this chapter, "chiropractic science" means that body of systematic and organized knowledge relating primarily to the identification, location, removal or reduction of any interference to nervous system integrity or nerve energy expression and the resulting change in biomechanical or physiological homeostasis. It is based on the major premise that disease or abnormal function may be caused by abnormal nerve impulse transmission or expression due to biochemical factors, compression, traction, pressure or irritation upon nerves as a result of bony segments, especially of the spine or contiguous structures, either deviating from normal juxtaposition or function which irritates nerves, their receptors or effectors.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1984, No. 348, eff. 1-1-85.

Chir 4.03 Practice. The practice of chiropractic is the application of chiropractic science in the adjustment of the spinal column, skeletal articulations and adjacent tissue which includes diagnosis and analysis to determine the existence of spinal subluxations and associated nerve energy expression and the use of procedures and instruments preparatory and complementary to treatment of the spinal column, skeletal articulations and adjacent tissue. Diagnosis and analysis may include physical examination, specimen analysis, drawing of blood, blood-analysis and the use of x-ray and other instruments.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1984, No. 348, eff. 1-1-85.

Chir 4.04 X-Ray. (1) X-ray may be used only for diagnostic or analytical purposes in the practice of chiropractic.

(2) A chiropractor may employ a technician to operate x-ray equipment only upon submitting proof satisfactory to the board that the technician has successfully completed a course of instruction approved by the board. Any technician employed may work only under the general supervision and direction of a licensee.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1984, No. 348, eff. 1-1-85.

Chir 4.05 Prohibited practice, procedure and instrument. The use of the following practices, procedures and instruments or their substantially similar counterparts, regardless of name, is prohibited in the practice of chiropractic:

(1) A chiropractor may not practice obstetrics, except nothing in this section may be construed to prevent the practice of chiropractic as described in s. Chir 4.03 during a patient's pregnancy.

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(2) A chiropractor may not perform:

(a) Abortions;

(b) Surgery;

(c) Hair analysis, if it is used as the only determinant for recommending chiropractic treatment or nutritional supplementation;

(d) Acupuncture, by needle insertion or laser application; or,

(e) Colonic irrigation.

(3) A chiropractor may not use:

(a) X-ray procedures that require introduction of drugs, clinical dyes or radioactive substances;

(b) Therapeutic x-ray;

(c) Therapeutic ultrasound;

(d) Galvanic therapy;

(e) Acuelips; or,

(f) Pfeiffer technique.

(4) A chiropractor may not administer substances subcutaneously.

(5) A chiropractor may not prescribe, dispense, deliver or administer drugs, as defined in s. 450.06, Stats., except nothing in this subsection may be construed to prevent the sale of vitamins, herbs or nutritional supplements.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1984, No. 348, eff. 1-1-85.